**TEST QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 36**

MATCHING

1. Zone of Maturation
2. Zone of Elongation
3. Zone of Cell Division
4. Root Cap
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Zone where cells separate in order to replenish old cells and help the root grow.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Zone where cell grow until they occupy 90% more volume then the original cell.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Located at the tip of the root, purpose is to break through abrasive soil to help the root grow.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Zone where cell begin to carry out a specific duty in the root.

TRUE OR FALSE

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_Vascular tissue is the outer layer of tissue that forms an outer protective covering
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Nodes are located in the root system

SHORT ANSWER

1. What root system has its roots above ground?
2. What are root hairs?
3. What are trichomes?
4. What are buttress roots?

**ANSWERS TO CHAPTER 38**

1. FALSE
2. TRUE
3. D
4. B
5. E
6. C
7. A
8. DROUGHT
9. FLOOD
10. HIGH SALT CONCENTRATION

**TEST QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 39**

1. What is the difference between macronutrients and micronutrients?
   1. **Macronutrients are needed in large amounts and micronutrients are needed in small amounts**
2. Which of the following do all plants need?
   1. Micronutrients
   2. Macronutrients
   3. **Both A and B**
3. Phytoremediation is used to concentrate or break down pollutants.
   1. **True**
4. List two components of soil.
   1. **Minerals, organic matter, water, air, organisms**
5. Explain what topsoil is and where it is found.
   1. **Topsoil is the area where most roots are found with a mixture of mineral particles, organisms, and humus. It is the first layer of soil.**
6. What is one type of carnivorous plant?
   1. **Venus fly Trap (answers may vary)**
7. How do parasitic plants get their nutrition?
   1. **They steal nutrients from other plants.**
8. Name one micronutrient and one macronutrient.
   1. **Macronutrients: Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesion, Phosphorus, Sulfur  
        
      Micronutrients: Chlorine, iron, Manganese, zinc, boron, copper, molybdenum**
9. Of the following which is used in the phytoremediation process?
   1. The aquatic parrot feather
   2. Bean plants
   3. Poplar trees
   4. **All of the above**
10. New ways of cultivation have been made to avoid soil loss and erosion.
    1. **True**

**TEST QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 40**

SHORT ANSWER

DEFINE:

1. Dermal Tissue: protective layer consisting of waxes, the “skin of the plant”
2. Allelopathy: plants, produce chemicals that prevent other plant’s seeds from germinating. Pine Trees

MATCHING

1. Tannins **B A. Stimulate**
2. Plant Oils **C B. Bind Proteins**
3. Alkaloids **A C. Repel**

FILL IN THE BLANK

Socrates died from drinking a hemlock extract.

Morphine from the Opium poppy-is a narcotic pain killer.

NAME 2 SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

1. Ants/ Acacia Trees
2. Parasitoid wasps

Dermal Tissue is called cutin above ground and subcutin below ground.

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**TEST QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 41**

1. What plant hormone is most commonly related with phototropisms?
   1. Gibberellin
   2. Oligasaccharin
   3. **Auxin**
   4. Abscisic acid

MATCHING

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PHOTOTROPISM | THIGMOTROPISM |
| HELIOTROPISM | GRAVITROPISM |

1. **Gravitropism –** growth response to gravity in plants
2. **Photropism –** directional growth response to a light stimulus
3. **Thigmotropism –** unequal growth response that comes about as a result of physical contact

SHORT ANSWER

1. Give one example of when absission might occur before dormancy.
   1. **Either leaves of petals**
2. What is the difference between photomorphogensis and photropism.
   1. **Photomorphgenesis is nondirectional, light-triggered development. Phototropism is a directional growth response to a light stimulus.**
3. Photosynthesis is aided by what type of tropism?
   1. **Phototropism**
4. TRUE OF FALSE. Gravitropism is a plant’s growth response to the earths magnetic field. **False**
5. FILL IN THE BLANK. Heliotropis is a response to light that usually results from **turgor pressure,** the internal pressure of plants.
6. The absencse of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pigments results in the colors of the fall leaves.
   1. Geotropism
   2. **Chlorophyll**
   3. Abscission
   4. Ethylene